

## Special points of interest:

- *Thousand Cankers of walnut quarantine enacted in Kansas*
- *Other states with quarantines include Missouri, Nebraska, Minnesota, Indiana, and Michigan*

## Five clues to look for when TCD is present:

- The disorder symptoms are only on walnuts
- More than one walnut is affected and symptoms vary
- The upper crown may go first with flagging, yellowing, leaves remain attached, and dead nuts. Green leaves remain on some of the branches or tree.
- Small insect holes can be seen the size of a pencil lead on branches 1-4 inches in diameter
- *Directly underneath the bark, dark discolored wood can be seen sometimes with small dark beetles 1/16 inches in size*

## Quarantine in effect regarding walnut disease: Thousand Cankers

Kansas enacted a quarantine for Thousand Cankers in July. Please read the entire quarantine at the following web page: [http://www.ksda.gov/plant\\_protection/content/378](http://www.ksda.gov/plant_protection/content/378).

The quarantine is aimed at minimizing introduction into the state of Kansas by human movement of regulated articles. It also provides a mechanism to monitor for the disease and to register those individuals associated with movement of walnut articles under the quarantine. Both are essential in assuring the timber industry, public, and state regulatory programs that Kansas government is committed to protecting the important timber and wildlife habitat tree.

It is essential that persons or businesses whether hobbyist, master gardener, firewood sup-

plier or retailer, woodcrafters, sawmill operators, or arborists become familiar with the disease, risk, and quarantine measures in order for this regulatory measure to have maximum effect and give some hope to saving this important tree.

The greatest risk to Kansas walnuts comes from the importation of firewood and small lots of logs or boards. These articles in the past have been documented as real trouble to states as they battle the introduction and establishment of pests such as Emerald Ash Borer.

Kansas and Colorado share a border and citizens that either have homes, farms, or friends and family in both states. It is this pathway of the above mentioned articles that is of greatest risk of introduction.

It is important to note that penalty, fines, and mitigation responsibilities are enforceable against those that break the quarantine.

The take home message is to buy or use local products. Don't move logs or firewood long distances. Stay educated.

For the most up to date information on Kansas efforts regarding TCD and walnut visit the Plant Protection Program website at the Kansas Department of Agriculture <http://www.ksda.gov>.

*Survey in Kansas update: Areas of SW, NW, NC, C, NE, EC have been surveyed this summer by KDA and KFS personnel with over 200 observations over many miles with additional windshield survey. All walnuts have been negative for TCD.*

## Tennessee now with TCD; what state is next?

Thousand cankers and the walnut twig beetle were discovered in the eastern part of the state of Tennessee in the first week of August. Since that time, delimiting and investigation has been conducted on a limited basis regarding the infestation.

This find was the first in what is described as the native range of black walnut. The news is not good.

The infestation was first reported in the Knoxville area. The area was reported as being where walnuts because of drought or other environmental reasons were in decline. A Tennessee Department of Forestry forester took the first samples and they were identified by scientists at Colorado State University. Investigation now has shown an area well

over 20 miles in size with infested walnuts and believe to have been there for several years.

What state will be next? Will it be Indiana or Arkansas that historically mill a lot of walnut? Or in states to our south where quarantine and survey measures have not been taken? We hope not Kansas or any other states.

PLANT PROTECTION AND WEED CONTROL  
PROGRAM

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## INVASIVE SPECIES

## Plant Protection and Weed Control Program

Plant Protection and Weed Control staff work to ensure the health of the state's native and cultivated plants by excluding or controlling destructive pests, diseases and weeds. Staff examine and analyze pest conditions in crop fields, rangelands, greenhouses and nurseries. Action taken to control potential infestations of new pests, whether they are insects, plants diseases or weeds, is beneficial to the economy and the environment.

### Our Mission is to:

- Exclude or control harmful insects, plant diseases, and weeds;
- Ensure Kansas plants and plant products entering commerce are free from quarantine pests;
- Provide customers with inspection and certification services.

The Plant Disease Survey in Kansas has been conducted since 1976. The survey addresses disease situations in field crops, native ecosystems, and horticultural trade. The Kansas Department of Agriculture works cooperatively with Kansas State University and Extension programs, United States Department of Agriculture, and various commodity groups.

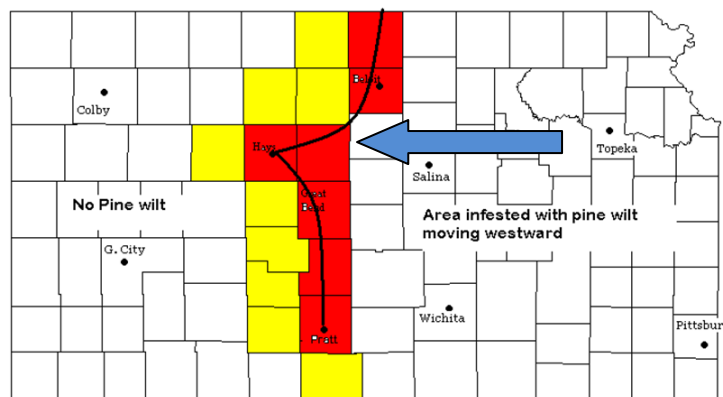
## Pine wilt active and field crop disease reports

Pine wilt expanded westward in 2009 minimally in part to survey and removal of infested trees along the western edge of pine wilt infested area in Kansas (see map, eastern half of Kansas). This line or western edge has been somewhat static the last three years with movement westward of only a few miles as opposed to earlier annual movement of over 10 miles. 2010-11 disease cycle may be somewhat different though as the number of finds is already up in the counties in red and greater pressure will be on counties in yellow.

Pine wilt can currently be seen

as completely dead trees or trees turning green to brown. The hot weather of July and August has sped up symptom expression. *See the Plant Protection Program feature on pine wilt for more information.*

In field crops, soybean disease pressure had been lower with reports of Sudden Death Syndrome, brown spot, bacterial pustule, frog-eye, and downy mildew. In corn, common rust, smut, and gray leaf spot have been reported.



2010-11 Pine Wilt Initiative Survey and Slow the Spread Map

-Counties in red are reported counties with the leading edge from east to west.  
-The black line from Pratt to Hays and then Beloit represents the leading edge.  
-Counties in yellow and areas in counties in red west of the leading edge line are high risk for new expanding range and for tree removal. This includes all of Ellis County.